

IRISH SEEKING PEACE IF BASED ON JUSTICE, ASSERTS DE VALERA

President of Republic Is Hopeful of Results From the Conferences Now Going On.

HAND OUT TO ULSTER Leader Tells Correspondent for 'New York Herald' That Any Fair Autonomy Will Be Granted.

SENDS A MESSAGE TO U. S. Smuts and Craig Won't Attend To-day's Dublin Conference —De Valera Balks at London Invitation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. DUBLIN, July 7.—The British Government will find no lack of good will on the part of the Irish for peace Eamon De Valera told THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent to-day in an informal interview. He was asked how he felt about the prospects for peace and said: "It all depends upon whether the British Government really desires peace and whether it has the will to seek a peaceful solution, which is one based on right and justice. If it does it will find that the Irish people will display good will toward their representatives."

De Valera, who was besieged by callers, at the Mansion House to-day positively refused to make any statement regarding the progress of the peace negotiations. It is not believed De Valera is ready to go to London on the present basis of negotiations, although it is said that if very liberal proposals are made he might submit them to the Irish people.

During an intimate talk De Valera seemed to indicate that he entertains considerable hope of the outcome of the peace conference. He was bristling with energy, despite the tired look that came to his face.

Some Questions Evaded. The Irish "President" said he could not answer questions regarding the visit here of Gen. Smuts and of Sir Arthur Craig, Ulster Premier, to London, and what they might determine there when they met. But despite this reticence he was frank in wishing the American people to understand the delicacy of his position in the present crisis.

In addition to his general reply as to the prospects of peace he answered the following questions: "America has heard much of the irreconcilable issue—does it exist?" "I am not quite sure I know what you mean," he replied. "Some call the people of northeast Ulster 'irreconcilables,' and some apply the term to our republicans."

"But we must be careful not to allow ourselves to be led away by names or by creations of propagandists. We should keep a firm grip on the facts as they are. There are people with strong convictions who are ready to sacrifice their lives and all they have for these convictions. Thus they stand the most searching test of the sincerity in which they hold these convictions, and it is most unfair to characterize such devotion by such misleading names."

All Harmony in Dall Eireann. "As for the Dall Eireann and my colleagues in the Ministry, we never at any time have had even slight differences, either of point of view or policy. We are all united in working together in the most complete harmony, basing our opinions and actions upon the sovereign will of the Irish people as ascertained and declared in repeated plebiscites."

"Is there anything in the constitution of the Irish Republic which makes it impossible to present to the Irish people any proposition coming from the British Government with respect to some new political relationship between the peoples of the two islands?" was the next question. "No," De Valera replied. "What measure of autonomy are you willing to grant to northeast Ulster?" "Such autonomy as they themselves desire and such as is just," he replied.

Whatever the Irish leaders do they are careful not to say anything which might shatter the hopes on both sides of the channel. De Valera has received scores of telegrams from the United States expressing hope in the happy outcome of the negotiations, and his face brightened when he remarked that he thought there wasn't any doubt where the American people stood regarding the efforts at a settlement.

Caruso Will Surely Sing Next Season, Gatti Cables

EDWARD ZIEGLER, assistant to Giulio Gatti-Casazza, general manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company, received yesterday a cable message from Signor Gatti in reference to the health of Enrico Caruso, who is now at his country place near Florence. It read: "I visited Caruso myself three days ago. His convalescence is more than normal. His strength is recovering every day. Have no preoccupations for his future condition. He will surely sing next season. Regards."

80 BILLION MARKS TAX ASKED BY WIRTH

Chancellor's Programme Conditional on Allies Revoking Sanctions and Silesia. WOULD BAR LUXURIES To Raise Half by Direct and Balance by Indirect Levy, According to Plan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. Berlin, July 7.—Chancellor Wirth before a crowded Reichstag assembly to-day submitted the Government's tax programme proposing a total taxation of 80,000,000,000 paper marks for the coming year. Chancellor Wirth makes the fulfilment of this programme conditional on the Allies' removal of the occupation sanctions and the closing of the Rhineland frontiers against importations of luxuries and on the Allies conceding the justice of the German plebiscite decision in Upper Silesia.

Dr. Helfferich declared that the demands of the Allies, together with the cost of the allied armies of occupation and other levies, imposed impossible burdens upon the German people. The amount of taxation was finally decided upon after many weeks of discussion by the Cabinet and after differences with the National Economic Parliament.

Chancellor Wirth's programme calls for half the money to be raised by direct and half by indirect taxation. The income, inheritance and corporation taxes are greatly increased. The tax on business transactions has been made slightly lighter. There is no increase in the tax on tobacco and alcohol, but numerous existing dispensations have been retracted. A heavy tax on coal, light and matches also is outlined.

I. W. W. PROSECUTOR IS SHOT BY AN ASSASSIN

Kansas Lawyer Decoyed Into Country in Motor Car. Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. GREAT BEND, Kan., July 7.—Arthur C. Banta, 35, a well known criminal attorney, and son of a judge, was shot and killed by an assassin in a motor car on a lonely country road about three miles west of this city. He was decoyed to the scene by a fake telephone call. His watch and his pocketbook were undisturbed and nothing was stolen from his car. Revenge is the motive for the crime. It is believed, since Banta had been especially active in the prosecution of W. W. Weaver here. He leaves a wife and three children.

PORTLAND POST OFFICE 'CAT' KILLED ON DUTY

Official Recognition Given Her as Mail Protector. PORTLAND, Me., July 7.—The position of official parcel post protector in the Portland post office is vacant. "Died while engaged in the faithful performance of duty" was the eulogy pronounced by her fellow workers upon the former occupant, Elizabeth, the post office cat.

REGAINS HIS SPEECH IN AIRPLANE FLIGHT

Lost It Year Ago When Kicked in Head by Horse. INMAN HEAD, N.H., July 7.—A case parallel to that of the American soldier who lost his speech during an airplane flight has been brought to light here. Over a year ago Wilfred Verrier, a airplane pilot, as a result of sharp blows and a kick in the head when he landed, but was able to talk.

RESTAURANT OWNER KILLS PAIR WHO TRY TO 'CLEAN UP' PLACE

Two With Reputations as 'Tough Men' Start Fight as Food Is Refused. ATTACK COUNTER MAN Proprietor Shoots One Through Heart and Second Dies on Operating Table. CUSTOMERS SEE TRAGEDY

Hundreds Jam Street in Front of Place Attracted by Firing —Slayer Is Held. Ferdinand Fernandez of 196 Bradhurst avenue, who runs a small restaurant in 785 Columbus avenue, near Ninety-ninth street, has had considerable trouble recently with Thomas "Red" Duncan of 348 Amsterdam avenue and Aloysius Buckley of 344 Manhattan avenue, who had the reputation of being tough and tumble fighters.

So last night when Buckley and Duncan came into the lunchroom and demanded something to eat Fernandez refused to serve them. "Get out of here," said Fernandez. "I've had enough trouble with you. I don't want you in my place." "You give us something to eat," Duncan demanded, "or we'll clean the place out and beat you up."

Fernandez said nothing to this, so far as the police have been able to learn from witnesses and Buckley went behind the counter and began to take things from the rack, handing them to Duncan, who sat on a stool at the counter and began to eat. Neither man wore a coat or a collar and the police say that they had been drinking.

Thrown Over Counter. Buckley had thrown out perhaps three pieces when Fernandez's counter man, Mueheli Higashide, of 60 West 129th street, attacked him and threw him over the counter. Buckley went behind the counter again and grappled with the Japanese. Duncan, so the police were told by five men who were in the lunch room and saw the affair, leaped at Fernandez and struck the lunch room proprietor. Fernandez did not strike back, but turned and ran into a rear room, while Duncan started toward the counter to help Buckley whip the Japanese. He had just started to leap over when Fernandez reentered the lunch room with a revolver in his hand.

Duncan started toward the lunch room owner, and Fernandez shot him in the heart, killing him almost instantly. Fernandez fired four more shots, blazing away indiscriminately at Duncan as he lay on the floor and at Buckley as he struggled with the Japanese behind the counter. Two of the bullets struck Buckley, one in the chest and the other in the stomach, and he died half an hour later in the Reconstruction Hospital, at 190th street and Central Park West.

The district in which the lunchroom is situated is thickly populated, and the shooting and the crashing of crockery and glassware in the restaurant attracted a large crowd to the street and an even larger crowd to the fire escapes and windows of nearby tenements. Sergeant Ernest Moore and Patrolman John Salmon, at 100th street and Columbus avenue, heard the shots and hurried into the restaurant.

Found Dead and Dying. They said later that they found Duncan lying dead on the floor, with Buckley behind the counter mortally wounded. Fernandez stood in the center of the room snapping the hammer of his gun on an empty cylinder, wildly excited and shouting that Duncan and Buckley were trying to kill him. Five men who had been eating when the trouble began were huddled in a corner, and outside hundreds pushed and milled in their efforts to get inside the place and see what had happened.

Sergeant Moore and Patrolman Salmon dispersed the crowd, with the aid of hundreds of policemen, and summoned a taxicab. Both Duncan and Buckley were taken to the hospital, and the latter died on the operating table a few minutes later. The five witnesses were taken to the 19th street station and questioned, but later were released. Fernandez offered no resistance when the policemen entered, and was locked up charged with homicide.

The police of the West 160th street station say that Duncan and Buckley were known on the upper West Side as "tough men," and that they have been terrorizing the small lunchroom and store owners with their demands for some time. Both, the police say, have frequently been arrested for petty crimes. When they were searched Duncan had a nickel in his pocket and Buckley a pawn ticket for a suit of clothes which had recently been pledged.

FEUD IN ITALY LEADS TO HIS KILLING HERE

Man Two Months in Country Shot on Doorstep.

BRITAIN WANTS CALL FROM AMERICAN FOR NAVY DISARMAMENT

London Expects Invitation to Anglo-Japanese-American Conference, Which May Include China, and Question of Renewing Alliance With Japan Will Be Deferred Until Later.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, July 7. London expects an invitation from Washington within a few hours calling an Anglo-Japanese-American conference. China may be included. Premier Lloyd George stated in the House of Commons to-night that he expected to make a full statement of the entire Pacific situation in the House of Commons Monday. Ambassador George Harvey has spent the greater part of the last two days conferring with officials of the Foreign Office. Unless there is a strange divergence between their views and the views of usually well informed persons with whom THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent has talked during the last few hours, the British position is this: The imperial conference will not act on the Japanese question until a conference with the United States is held. Premier Lloyd George, Andrew Bonar Law, Austen Chamberlain and Lord Lee all having successively expressed their willingness that the British Government enter such a conference and Congress having acted upon the resolution urging that it be called, it is the opinion here that Great Britain can do nothing until she hears officially from President Harding or Secretary Hughes.

While the technical disposition here is to keep the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese pact separate from the plans for disarmament, the substantial interdependence of the two questions is well recognized and it is admitted that Great Britain or any other interested country cannot proceed far with either question without the other. The Anglo-Japanese pact as it stands at present is a dead letter. It may be used as an interim bridge to avoid outright denunciation, but it will never be renewed without making it conform to the League of Nations doctrine.

Furthermore, though the Morning Post's Washington correspondent says that the American Administration is satisfied with the present informal assurances that the alliance safeguards the relations of both countries with America and does not want to be further consulted is the authoritative view of those Britishers who best understand the narrow ground of the League of Nations doctrine. It is necessary to consult America fully before deciding on the terms of a renewal in order not only to preserve the relations with America but to satisfy Canada and South Africa.

In this connection the British conception of the treaty has undergone a notable widening since the imperial conference discussed it. It was at first viewed from the American stand over Shantung, &c., is not only moral but profitable. The attitude of Japan has always proved a doubtful element. British diplomats are willing to make full allowance for the difficulties in dealing with the Japanese on account of the difference in languages and customs, &c., but they cannot help recalling the "head boiled," if polite, attitude Japan took when she had her friends where she wanted them in the Shantung question at Paris and other instances of skilful opportunism in Japanese diplomacy. Hence Downing Street is eager that Washington act in order that an opportunity be afforded Japan to play her hand.

State Department Is Silent on British Move. Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. Washington, D. C., July 7. President Harding's foreign policy has been brought to the front by England's decision to consult this country regarding the proposed renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, as announced in Commons to-day by Premier Lloyd George. The State Department would neither affirm nor

deny the receipt of a note from Great Britain. Unofficial efforts made by the British Government to obtain an opinion from Washington upon the Anglo-Japanese alliance have failed. It can be said, however, that this Government looks with concern on the renewal of the alliance, not so much because of any possible threat it may contain against the United States but because it would hamper the closer concord of the nations on partial disarmament which the Washington Government desires to bring about.

Ambassador Harvey has been engaging in important discussions with British and other allied officials on this subject, and it is believed here that the Ambassador's suggestion in his Fourth of July speech in London, that dangers in the Pacific situation might be dispelled sooner than expected—hinted at the solution that is being sought. A premature declaration, Mr. Lloyd George asserted, would interfere with the success of the negotiations now in progress. Despite the decision of Lord Birkenhead, the Lord Chancellor, that the Anglo-Japanese treaty will remain in force until twelve months after such time as the Foreign Office may serve notice of its desire to denounce it, Premier Meighen of Canada and other opponents of the Anglo-Japanese alliance in the conference of Premiers are unwilling to let the question rest. It is understood they have determined to bring the matter up again some time next week and are confident that as a result of the representations they propose making steps will be taken toward giving the twelve months notice of the termination of the treaty.

The ground upon which it is believed they will base their case is that the Chancellor's explanation ignores the crucial point in the whole matter, Article XX of the League of Nations covenant. Under this article members of the league agree the covenant "is accepted as abrogating all obligations or understandings inter se which are inconsistent with the terms thereof," and undertake to adopt "immediate steps" to procure their release from any obligations inconsistent with the terms of the covenant which they may have undertaken before becoming members of the League of Nations.

The Foreign Office, in a note signed by Lord Curzon himself, admitted last July that the Anglo-Japanese treaty was not wholly in accord with the League of Nations covenant, and that consequently both the United Kingdom and Japan were under obligation to revise it. While Premiers Meighen and Smuts and other opponents of the alliance admit that technically it is possible to maintain Lord Curzon's note did not formally denounce the treaty, and that therefore it remains in operation until the necessary year of its termination is given, they nevertheless maintain it is perfectly clear that both Great Britain and Japan are under absolute obligation to revise the terms of the treaty so as to bring it into harmony with the league's covenant and that notice of termination of the treaty should according be given immediately.

When Lord Birkenhead first gave his opinion that the necessary year of its termination is given, they nevertheless maintain it is perfectly clear that both Great Britain and Japan are under absolute obligation to revise the terms of the treaty so as to bring it into harmony with the league's covenant and that notice of termination of the treaty should according be given immediately.

JAPAN IS FORTIFYING ISLANDS IN PACIFIC, KEEPING OUT ALIENS

Exploits Strategic Possibilities, Though Mandate Terms Forbid Forts. BONIN ISLES ARMED Batteries Being Constructed in Luchu Group, Air-drome at Myakeshima.

KEY POINTS SELECTED Foreign Ships Not Allowed to Call at South Sea Ports Without Permits.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. London, July 7. Although the terms of her mandate forbid Japan from building fortifications or naval bases upon former German South Sea islands, proofs have been received at London that she is already exploiting the strategic possibilities of these territories. Reliable information has been received that the Bonin Islands, which are on the way from Yokohama to the Marianne archipelago, are being fortified heavily. The Bonin Islands are not under the mandate, but have been Japanese territory since 1861. A glance at the map of the Eastern Pacific, however, shows their strategic importance regarding American as well as the mandated territory.

An initial sum of 1,390,000 yen is to be spent in the defence works on the Bonin Islands alone. The Japanese plan to have the islands first equipped with long range naval guns, and the programme includes the establishment of two seaplane stations and one submarine base. Other islands strengthened. Other islands along the same route but nearer to Japan also are being converted into armed strongholds. Powerful batteries of twelve inch guns and mortars are under construction at Ami O-Shimi Yajami in the Luchu group of islands, and at Myakeshima, where a naval air-drome is to be laid out.

The fortifications of these islands are being planned under the direction of Capt. Mori of the Japanese Navy Department, who made a tour of inspection of the islands last fall. Since early in the year foreigners have been discouraged from visiting the islands, and the Bonin Islands now have been placed under joint naval and military control.

Meanwhile the strategic status of the islands mandated to the Japanese is indicated in the report that three steamships of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha were chartered some months ago by the Japanese Navy Department to convey supplies to garrisons at Salpen and Truk. Few Hours Sail From Guam. Salpen is only a few hours' sail from Guam, the American base, and Truk is the seat of government in the Caroline Islands. These transports are running regularly between these islands and Yokosuka, the chief Japanese naval base.

The Japanese War Office in despatches from Tokyo formally denied that fortifications are being built on the Marshall or Caroline Islands, but did not mention the Marianne Islands, which are infinitely more important strategically. In any case Japan is at pains to keep foreigners away from the South Sea Islands, and no alien ships are allowed to call at South Sea ports without special permits.

It is considered significant here that after long deliberation the Tokio Government finally has decided to retain all the mandated islands, including the island of Yap, under the control of the Navy Department, notwithstanding the nominal introduction of a civil administration in the Marshall and Caroline Islands.

13,000 SHIP WORKERS LEAD BIG KOBE STRIKE

Police Reserves Called Out in Japanese Seaport. Kobe, Japan, July 7.—Thirteen thousand employees in the Kawasaki dockyard went on strike to-day for an increase in wages. Strikes also were begun in other industries. The police reserves were called out to preserve order.

DESPATCHES CONFIRM JAILING OF TROTZKY

Lenine Said to Have Ordered It on June 30.

Coolness Saves Flyers as 'Blimp' C-3 Explodes

NORFOLK, Va., July 7.—The coolness of Lieutenant B. N. Johnson, commander of O. O. Atwood, pilot, was responsible for the escape of the crew of the naval dirigible C-3 to-day when the huge blimp caught fire 400 feet above the naval air station at Hampton Roads. The airship exploded soon after it had been brought to the ground, but the six aboard were uninjured, except for burns. With her captor burning Lieut. Johnson fought to keep the flames from the fuel tank, and although his right wrist was fractured by a glancing blow from a propeller he continued his efforts, meanwhile directing the descent of the craft. Lieut. Atwood was surrounded by flames as he brought the big bag to earth by a swift drop.

4 MEN KIDNAP BABY; FATHER IS ACCUSED

Nine-Months-Old Child Taken From Pompton Lakes Home of James Simpson.

MOTHER KNOCKED DOWN Mrs. Alfred Torrens Recognizes Husband as One of Party Throttles Her.

A nursing baby, Margaret Eloyse Torrens, 9 months old, was snatched from her crib yesterday morning at the summer home of her grandfather, James Simpson, a Paterson silk manufacturer, in the Ramapo Mountains a mile from the town of Pompton Lakes, N. J. She was carried off by four men in an automobile. The baby's mother, Mrs. Margaret Torrens, was knocked down by one of the invaders. With one hand at her throat, he held the other over her mouth to keep her still. She says that she unmistakably recognized the leader of the men as her husband, Alfred Torrens, whom she married two years ago against the will of her parents and whom she left in January last.

Ransom Demand Forestalled.

The automobile, after the seizure, sped along the Ramapo road in a direction which would take it either to Paterson or further up into the Ramapo range. The police of all New Jersey cities and towns have descriptions of the men and have been asked to catch them. The grandfather of the baby, James Simpson, is head of the silk manufacturing firm of James Simpson & Co. and director of the City Trust Company and the Paterson Bridge Company. He said last night that if money was demanded for the baby's return he would not pay one cent, but that he would if necessary spend his last cent to capture the kidnappers, whom he described as "murderous bandits."

Chief of Police Miller of Pompton Lakes rode yesterday afternoon up to Green Pond, in Morris county, where the driver of the car, who lives in the brick bungalow at 225 Seventeenth street, Paterson, has a summer cottage. He thought the son might have taken the baby to his grandmother. But Mrs. Torrens told Miller she had not seen Alfred Torrens since last Saturday. The police chief, on a hint that Torrens was somewhere in the hills, decided to spend the night at Greenwood Lake. It is not charged that Miller had not seen Alfred Torrens since last Saturday. The police chief, on a hint that Torrens was somewhere in the hills, decided to spend the night at Greenwood Lake. It is not charged that Miller had not seen Alfred Torrens since last Saturday.

Grandfather Threatens Fight.

James Simpson was at his Paterson factory when the baby was taken. He was sitting on a bench under a tree beside his home when reporters called. He had told his lawyer and the Chief of Police of Paterson that he had seen Alfred Torrens at his disposal in "bringing Torrens to justice," and having taken off his collar, was sitting in shirt sleeves, looking like a very determined gentleman.

"I have no revolver," he said, "but I have a cane. If I had been here they would never have got the baby, not while I was anywhere near it. Somebody would have been killed."

The Simpson home is called The Cedars. It is a large stone and shingle bungalow at the base of a hillside overlooking a lake and commanding a fine view of the Ramapo Valley and mountains. Mrs. Torrens had bathed the baby and placed it in the crib on a screened porch and was dressing it in a summer kitchen at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Her mother was resting in another room. There was no one about the place except the two women and the baby. A sister of Mrs. Torrens, Miss Marcia Simpson, had driven over to Pompton Lakes on a marketing trip.

Up the private driveway from the main road, winding among the cedars, came an Overland car. Country Club model, with four men aboard. It stopped in the back of the house. Two men stayed near the car. The others entered the kitchen. Mrs. Torrens looked up from her ironing. She says they parted who came in first saw her husband, whom she had not seen since they married six months ago. He didn't say anything, but strode through the house to the screened porch in front of which the baby had gone to sleep. The second man, slithering after her husband, who is tall and dark—he is half Cuban—wore "soldier clothes." Mrs. Torrens says that he had silver dress shirt and breeches and apron puttees of the same color.

HARDING AT CAPITOL TO SIDETRACK BONUS FOR TAX AND TARIFF

Visits Senate Office and Urges Members to Hasten Work for Which Extra Session Was Called. TOO MANY SIDE ISSUES

President Lunches With Old Associates and Lays Down Law Bluntly on Revenue Revision. IS FOR A SENATE RECESS

Would Favor Bonus at Proper Time in Future—Talks on Disarmament and Agricultural Matters.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. Washington, D. C., July 7. President Harding motored to the Capitol to-day and told Republican and Democratic leaders of the Senate that he does not want a soldiers' bonus bill passed at this session.

Mr. Harding's visit was unexpected, as it is a rare occasion when a President goes in person to thrash out legislation with members of the Senate. The President did not stop with the bonus. In the Senate dining room, where he lunched; in his room across from the Senate Chamber, and in his automobile in front of the Senate Office Building he held conferences for two hours on the tariff, taxation, agricultural measures, disarmament and the question of a Senate recess.

Harding Talks Emphatically. In plain language the President told the Senators that with the Government's finances in their present uncertain condition the Administration was strongly opposed to enactment of the bonus bill, which would mean a new drain on the Treasury of several billions of dollars. Bluntly he declared that he had called the extra session of Congress on April 11 to revise the taxes and the tariff, and that it was time Congress attended to such proposals as the bonus bill. He suggested that the Senate send the bonus bill back to the Finance Committee and to recess until such time as the House was ready to send the tariff bill over for consideration.

The Republican Senate leaders also spoke plainly to the President. They told him he had given the impression to the country that he favored the bonus bill, and now the Senate was left "holding the bag." They asked him whether he was ready to assume responsibility for the defeat or postponement of the bill. The President answered in the affirmative and promised either to issue a public statement or to deliver to Congress a formal message urging that the bonus bill be laid aside while tax and tariff revision are being settled. It is expected that the President will soon send such a message to Congress.

Forced to Assume Leadership. Within the last few days President Harding has been impressed with the necessity of his taking the leadership on Capitol Hill, as well as in the Executive Department of the Government. When Congress met on April 11 the President was led to believe that the tariff bill would be ready for presentation to the House by Representative Fordney, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, almost immediately. It is now the 7th day of July, and debate on the tariff bill has not yet started in the House. Nothing has been done toward advancing tax revision.

Meantime, Congress has got itself into a snarl over the question of whether to sidetrack the tariff bill and put tax revision ahead, which probably will be done when these measures reach the Senate. As revenue legislation must originate in the House, there is nothing for the Senate to do for the present but consider subjects for which the extra session was not called and which seem likely to further muddle the situation.

Cabinet members and leaders in the business world have told the President that business conditions will not recover until the tax and tariff questions are settled. The President has not desired to use the whip on Congress, but he has given it a chance to get down to work, and it has not done so. It has only succeeded in getting into a nasty tangle. While it is too early to say just what action the Senate will take in regard to the bonus bill and the recess, the Republican leaders will get to work to carry out the President's wishes as best they can. When the full responsibility for what happens is shouldered publicly by t

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